

PLANTAE MESOAMERICANAEE NOVAE *
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Trichipteris pseudonanna L. D. Gómez; habitu et textura *T. nanna* e Barrington et affinibus (*T. ursina*, *T. phalaenolepis*) similis nullo dubio his speciebus proxima, differt venis fertilibus simplicibus, albescentia pag. infer. frondis, petiolis non tuberculatis.

Truncus ?. Frondes 50-60 cm longae. Stipes ca. 20 cm longus, non tuberculatus, omnino paleis et pilis vestitus; paleae 8-13 mm longae, 3-5 mm latae, bicoloratae, nitidae, margine pallido erosae. Rachis laeve, paleis pilisque conformes basim praedita, apice alatis. Laminae 30-35 cm longae, 12-15 cm latae, 1-pinnatae, apicem gradatim reducta. Pinnae 15-17 paribus, alternae, sessiles, 6-7 cm longae, 17-24 mm latae, mediales longiores, pauciter lobulatae. Pinnulae 9-10, rotundo-obtusae; costulæ superficiales, glabrae vel sparsissime paleis minutis vestitae. Sori exindusiati; paraphyses breves, ephemeras. Sporae quasi hyalinæ, triletae, 30-35.5 µm.

Holotypus: J. Folsom & Edwards 3370, 25 May 1977, Cerro Tuti, Veraguas, Panama, MO.

Trunk unknown. Stipes densely scaly and pilose, non tuberculate, fronds 50-60 cm long (lamina 30-35 cm, petiole ca. 20 cm), pinnate, with a white cast on undersurface. Fertile veins always simple, the sori submarginal; receptacle sparsely hirsute.

A close ally of *T. nanna* which has dichotomous fertile veins, and of *T. ursina* with deeply dissected pinnae, fuscous scales crowded on the basal portion of the rachis, medial to supramedial sori and a puberulous receptacle. In other characters, *T. pseudonanna* is clearly intermediate and a member of the *T. phalaenolepis-demissa* group.

* Partially funded by grant from CONICIT, Costa Rica.

Eichhornia costaricana L. D. Gómez & J. Gómez-L.; *E. schultesiana* Seib. proxima. Differt vero statura maiore, lamina valde reducta, foliorum basi saepe cuneiformi, inflorescentia sessile, pauciflora, non racemosa sed pseudocapitulata.

Herba erecta, aquatica, non stolonifera; caulis brevissimus, radices numerosissimas dense emittens. Folia pseudoraticulata, valde reducta, 65-70 mm longa, 9-10 mm lata, anguste elliptica, basi cuneiformis vel subrotundatis, apice acuta; petiolus cylindricus, spongioso-aeriferus, 50-65 cm longus, 1-1.3 cm crassus, apice constrictus, tertio superiore vagina instructus. Inflorescentiae pseudocapitulatae, sessiles, pauciflorae. Flores pallide amethystinas, ephemeras. Sepala 12-15 mm longa, 5-6 mm lata, rotundato-obtusa, integra. Petala libera 15 mm longa, 6-8 mm lata, ample elliptica, pauce undulata. Labellum liberum 15-18 mm longum, 9-10 mm latum, ad basim disci sulphurei indigo-annulati, maculatum. Capsula ellipsoideae, 10-15 mm longae, 3.4-4 mm diametro, pedicello 2-6 mm longo, explodens.

Holotypus: Quebrada Blanca, ca. 7 km N of entrance to Parque N. Santa Rosa, Guanacaste, 270 m, in seasonal ponds. Gómez & Gómez-L. 7148, CR. Isotypus: MO. Paratypus: Gómez-L. 7182, F.

E. costaricana is closely related to the South American *E. schultesiana* Seibert which has a racemose inflorescence subtended by a slender peduncle, and is usually a floating, stoloniferous plant. Similar to *E. tricolor* Senb., of Cuba which has wide leaves with coriaceous bases and a long-pedunculate, laxly racemose inflorescence.

Found growing in the seasonal ponds of the tropical dry forests and savannahs of Guanacaste, together with Lophotocarpus guianensis (H.B.K.) Smith, a new record for the country; Limnocharis flava, Hydrocleys standleyi, Eryngium ebracteatum Lamarck, a new record for Costa Rica; Naias spp., and Isotetes savannarum.

Among the aquatics recently collected in the seasonal ponds of the northwestern savannahs of Guanacaste, two taxa new to the country are here recorded: Limnobium Spongia (Bosc) Steud., and L. stoloniferum (G.F.Mey.) Griseb. (Hydrocharitaceae).

Carex amicta Boott (Cyperaceae) known from the páramos of Mérida in Venezuela and the páramo of Cuchero in Colombia has been collected in a similar vegetational association in the Cerro de la Muerte, below Cerros Frio and Buvis, at 3350 m elevation (A. Weston 5986a, CR, NY, F) thus establishing its northernmost distribution.